

The Times.

THE TIMES COMPANY.

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SATURDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1900.

NOW FOR THE REAL PLAY.

The vote in the Senate on the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, in we suppose, the first step in the real business of this matter. The exact status brought about by it is this: The Clayton-Bulwer treaty makes this Government and England materially agree that neither will ever build the Nicaragua Canal as a distinctly American or British institution, and that neither will ever fortify it when built. Some years back a clamor was started for abrogating that treaty, which resulted in a new treaty negotiated between our Secretary of State, Mr. John Hay, and the English Ambassador, Lord Pauncefote, which greatly modified the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, but did not at all modify the proposition that the canal, if built by us, should be absolutely neutral, nor permit us to fortify it when built. That treaty has been before the Senate for ratification or rejection, and the Senate has amended it by provisions permitting us to fortify the canal if we build it. It now remains to be seen whether England will accept the treaty with this amendment. If she accepts it, then the matter will be ended. But if she rejects the amendment, what then? Will our jingoes go on and build and fortify the canal in open and flagrant violation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, and if they do, will England quietly pocket the insult and the violation of her rights, or will she declare war upon this country?

It seems to us the jingoes are logically bound to go on and endeavor to commit this country to the policy of building the canal without regard to what England may think or say in the matter. We cannot see the sense in their raising all the dust they have kicked up, unless they are going to carry their case to its ultimate results. Nevertheless, when they endeavor to do this the subject will be fully ventilated and discussed before the American people, and when that is done and they are made to understand that an effort is being made to involve them in a gross breach of faith with another and friendly Power, we believe firmly that the honesty and good faith of our people will assert themselves, and that the politicians, who think they are following the popular bent in pursuing this course, will receive a rebuke that will go a long way to informing them that the great body of the people is innately honest, and that they will not tolerate the suggestion of bad faith when they understand the case.

The Times undertakes to make no predictions as to what England will do if we attempt anything of this sort. A war between this country and Great Britain is too horrible in all of its suggestions to be even considered calmly. It would be a calamity to mankind, and nothing could possibly be so destructive to the interests of both countries. Nevertheless, if we attempt any such course as this, The Times does not see how war can be avoided. Great Britain cannot permit herself to be treated with contumely by any Power on this earth. She now holds the position of a big thing to her as this without resenting our act, her prestige would be gone, and she would be kicked around the globe by mankind at large. The thing is too awful and horrible to be thought of.

A VIEW OF LINCOLN.

The Chicago Chronicle, which is one of the ablest Democratic papers in the West, says that the Anti-Imperialists seem to have assumed that Abraham Lincoln was identified in some manner more closely than any other conspicuous American with the idea that government rests upon the consent of the governed and that his career is a standing protest against the policy which it is proposed to follow in the far East, but that a close examination of some of the phases of Mr. Lincoln's public life will show that the reverse of this is true.

Because Mr. Lincoln freed the slaves many people have conceived the idea that he was in favor of putting the ballot into the hands of the freedmen. But the Chronicle points out that Mr. Lincoln did not regard the negro as his social or political equal and was not in favor of cloth-

ing him with all the rights of citizenship, at least, until he should prove himself to be qualified to exercise the same.

Our Chicago contemporary goes farther and says that in the main Mr. Lincoln's official career, covering as it did only the period of the Civil War, was the most impressive illustration of his rejection of the idea that the consent of the governed is the basis of all just government. In proof of this, it points out that as President and commander-in-chief during that time he not only denied that proposition, but he used powerful armies to crush it out. It was the South, it adds, that invoked that doctrine and maintained it bravely during four years of war, and it was the North, headed by Mr. Lincoln, which insisted that the Southern States must be whipped back into the Union and governed with or without their consent. "Instead of appealing to the career of Abraham Lincoln for justification," the Chronicle concludes, "the Anti-Imperialists should study it for instruction. Mr. Lincoln not only did not act upon the theory of consent in the case of the white Southerners, but he expressly repudiated it in the case of the Southern blacks. He would have governed them as wards, as it is now proposed to govern the Filipinos. He would not have given the negro the ballot. He did not consider him the equal of the white man politically or socially."

This is an interesting statement of fact, and the Anti-Imperialists will find very little comfort in it. We have said before, and we repeat it, that when we remember that the leader of the Anti-Imperialist movement who has expressed such great solicitude for the Filipinos was at the head of the reconstruction movement in the South, it is, to say the least, a tax upon our faith to believe in his entire sincerity, or in the sincerity of those New England South-haters who follow him.

THE OHIO WAY.

Every county in the State of Ohio has an agricultural society, and every such society holds a county fair annually. Any citizen of the county who purchases a season ticket to the fair becomes a member of the society. Each county society send delegates to the State association and the State association elects the State Board of Agriculture, which looks after the agricultural affairs of the State and conducts the State fair. We are further informed that the fairs work in harmony with the State fair, thus placing the agricultural and live stock interests of the State, as well as county and State fairs, in the hands of the farmers.

It is that sort of thing that builds up the agricultural interests of the State. Farming is a business and must be conducted on business and scientific principles. When the farmers organize to promote their interests through political wire-pulling they never accomplish anything except, perhaps, to give some few men fat offices. But when the farmers organize and work together for the good of agriculture they are sure to accomplish good results for themselves.

We are very sorry that the Virginia State Fair has been abandoned, and we hope some day to see it revived. There ought to be an agricultural fair each year in every county in the State, and the best exhibits from each and all should be sent to a State fair to be held later at some central point. If this were done a great stimulus to agriculture in Virginia would be given, farmers would take more interest in their operation and would improve their methods by meeting each other every year and swapping ideas, and the agricultural interests of Virginia would receive a splendid advertisement far and wide.

Why not adopt the Ohio plan in Virginia? Why abandon forever our State Fair, because the old society got into trouble through a chain of adverse circumstances? The society did good work and it deserved to live. We hope that some day it will be revived and will continue the good work that was brought to an untimely close.

A STINGING REBUKE.

The New York Sun of yesterday prints the following conspicuously on its front page:

The New York University Senate at its last meeting received a protest from the Associated Survivors of the Sixth Army Corps of Washington against the name of Robert E. Lee appearing in the Hall of Fame. The protest is based on the ground that Lee being "an enemy to his country" forfeited all right and title to honorable mention in such a class as it is proposed to include his name. In recording its action on the protest, the Senate says:

"During the month of October it was entirely within the power of this Senate to reject the name of any one approved by a majority of the judges, but with the expiration of that month the power of this Senate to modify the list submitted by the 20 electors expired according to the fourth rule of the deed of gift of the Hall of Fame. It is fitting that we should add that no one of the Senate moved the omission of the name of Robert E. Lee. The Senate, therefore, agrees with the finding of that large majority of judges more than two-thirds of whom inscribed his name. They respect these electors as men of highest patriotism, judicial temper and thorough acquaintance with all the important facts respecting Gen. Lee."

Was ever a higher tribute to a noble man? Was ever a more stinging rebuke to his ignominious defamers? The members of the Senate say in so many words that they could not reject General Lee's name if they would, and would not if they could. They point out that when the opportunity to reject was at hand, no member of the Senate moved the omission of Robert E. Lee. They point out that the judges who voted for General Lee did so with full knowledge of the important facts respecting him, and it is clearly intimated that they respect the judges for the patriotism and judicial temper which they displayed in numbering Lee among those whose names are worthy to be placed in the Hall of Fame. The members of the Senate say it plainly enough for all to understand that in honoring Lee the judges have honored themselves, and they imply what The Times has contended, that in enrolling the name of this great patriot and soldier, the honor is to the Hall of Fame and not to Robert E. Lee.

CURRENT TOPICS.

During a court trial in Atlanta the other day, in which a young woman was the plaintiff, it came out in the testimony that the plaintiff belonged to the "Hobson Club," whereupon the attorney for the defense attempted to show that this was a kissing club. Poor Hobson! He will never hear the last of his heroic indiscretion.

"The Department of Agriculture," says a Washington correspondent, "has heard

from California and other Western States that the Belgian hare has become, not only a nuisance, but a serious menace to the fruit and other growing industries. The "fad" demand for it has quite ceased, and fanciers who cannot give away their animals are turning them loose to multiply at large. The County Commissioners of San Diego have taken action towards prohibiting the importation of hares and restricting the terms under which they may be kept. The State of Washington is contemplating similar legislation. Action is being taken in California, where the hare has become as much of a pest as the little brown rabbit in Australia.

There are signs of the Belgian hare "fad" in Virginia, and we give warning.

The Chattanooga Times recalls an interesting war incident in the rescue of Judge Richardson, condemned to be hanged as a spy from Gen. Crittenden, near Murfreesboro, in 1862. "Forrest's command," it says, "drove forty-six miles without halting to save young Richardson, and at the end of that terrific march, made in less than twelve hours, Forrest surprised and whipped Crittenden, though he was intrenched and had double Forrest's numbers." Nothing in the South African war, it may be noted, excelled or equalled that bit of enterprise—Charleston News and Courier.

Those who fought in the war between the States regard the battles of the Spanish war as mere skirmishes—and such they were, comparatively speaking.

AFTERMATH.

The oldest and most remarkable woman in the State of West Virginia, says a Wheeling correspondent, lives at Mason City. She is Mrs. Peggy Beyer, a German girl, and is a little over 100 years old. She has the appearance of a woman of sixty, personally attends to all her own household duties and besides earns a comfortable living with her needle. She is absolutely independent, and depends upon her own hands entirely for her home and living.

THE OHIO WAY.

Some weeks ago there appeared in several of the Paris papers which circulate among the small French farmers nearest to that city a little advertisement wherein an obscure fruit dealer announced that he would give a prize of five francs for the largest apple sent him. Then, as if by magic, a flood of apples came pouring in. The prize was given to a certain M. L. who had received enough of the fruit to stock his store for the season. Naturally, he was glad to pay five francs for the largest of the lot, and just as naturally, he kept all the unsolicited specimens for sale from his shop. Besides, the advertising resulted in a large increase in his business.—Philadelphia Record.

King Richard the Third's full natal set of teeth has been rivaled by Baby Agnes Clark, of Albany, N. Y., says a special from that city.

The little girl's father is James Clark, Railroad shopman, last summer. The story goes, Mr. Clark was about to give a friend money with which to buy a set of false teeth, but was compelled to abandon the idea. It is presumed that that circumstance preyed upon Mrs. Clark's mind, and that the prenatal influence brought about the result that her baby had a full set at birth.

A special from Baltimore says: With none to cheer his dying moments, save three dozen cats that he had raised and fed, Joseph Snyder, an aged and eccentric veteran of two wars, died, presumably, on Tuesday.

When the police broke into the room yesterday they found the old man dead, with the cats silently grouped about him. For eight years the old man had lived alone with his cats, raising the new ones that were born in his house.

The Worm Turns.

"Yes," said Mr. Henpen, "I, too, have my favorite flowers."

"And what may they be, pray?" sneered his wife.

"They are the ones that 'shut up' at night," he heavily managed to articulate.—Harper's Bazar.

Jumping at Conclusions.

"Yes," that Binkins who used to be regarded by most of the people around here as being a little off his track. "I have gas enough and to spare," she said.—Puck.

"Holy smoke! What did he do? Write a historical novel or get out a new goose book for children?"—Chicago Times-Herald.

The Topic Uppermost at the Time.

"We had a professional parlor-outrage at our party."

"Did she entertain the guests?"

"They entertained her; she says nine out of ten asked her what we were going to give them to eat."—Indianapolis Journal.

No Help.

"Where are you going my pretty maid?"

"Out on my auto, sir," she said. "May I go with you, my pretty maid?"

"I have gas enough and to spare," she said.—Puck.

Pleased, of Course.

"Did you trump my ace, dear?" asked Mr. Meekton, who was his wife's partner at whist.

"I did," she rejoined sternly. "What of it?"

"I merely inquired to relieve my mind," he answered, with a gentle smile. "It is a bad habit to know you trumped it. If any one else had trumped it, you know, we should have lost the trick."—Washington Star.

Very Positive.

"Miss—Did you tell the lady I was out?"

"Servant—Girl—Yes, ma'am."

"Miss—Did she seem to have any doubts about it?"

"Servant—Girl—No, ma'am; she said she knew you wasn't."—Tit-Bits.

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PILLS

FOR

BICK HEADACHE

Positively cured by these

Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia,

Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect

remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness,

Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue,

Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They

Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

Small Pill. Small Dose.

Small Price.

For acceptable ideas.

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